The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,071.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	28 0
including postage .... „	32 0
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Ten lines and under ....Rs.	5 0
First insertion ..... „	2 8
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „	0 2 As. per

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLLINS—November 8th, at Upper Colaba, Mr. W. R. Cellins, late Chief Steward s. s. "Penang," aged 24 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STARRATT—October 31st, at Hooghly Dock, Howrah, the wife of Captain W. Starratt, Steamer "Rangoon," of a son.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—October 22nd, at Mominabad, East Indies, Mrs. Eliza Davies the second daughter of the late Major Allen Roberts, of the Madras 12th Infantry, and formerly in the Nizam's Reformed Contingent.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

O'REILLY—October 28th, at Trinchinopoly, the wife of Captain H. T. O'Reilly, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

ROSS—At New Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. Josiah Ross, Sub-Assistant Revenue Survey, of a son.

DEATH.

SKIPP—October 16th, in train, between the Stations of Coodoor and Tirupatty, N. W. L., Thomas Skipp, Overseer D. P. W., aged 40 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PRINSEP—November 3rd, at Agra, the wife of Prinsep, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Bayns, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY 10	Leave GALLE.....	20
„ Carwar 12	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore 13	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Cannanore 14	„ Madras	24
„ Calicut 14	„ Cocomada	26
„ Beypore 15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cochin 16	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Tuticorin 18	„ Gopalpore	—
„ Colombo 19	„ CALCUTTA Arrive 30	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

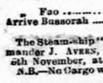
Up.		Down.	
	Nov. Nov.		Nov. Dec.
Leave Bombay . . 2 & 16		Leave Bussorah .....20 & 6	
„ Kurrachee 9	23	„ Fao 20	4
„ Guadur 7	21	„ Bushire 22	6
„ Muscat 10	24	„ Lingo 24	8
„ B. Abbas 12	26	„ B. Abbas 26	10
„ Lingo 13	27	„ Muscat 28	12
„ Bushire 16	30	„ Guadur 30	14
	Dec.		Dec.
„ Fao 17	1	„ Kurrachee.... 2	16
Arrive Bussorah 18	2	Arrive Bombay 5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

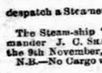


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 750 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhuramtur.	Oorun.	Oolwe.
	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 12	1 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

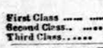
The Dhuramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dhuramtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bundar at 4 P. M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "John Elliott."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "L'Allegro," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Barque "L'Allegro."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "New Brunswick," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the Ship "New Brunswick."

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Helen R. Cooper," arrived from Maulmein, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Helen R. Cooper."

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Princess of Wales," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain L. Gallais will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents for Barque "Princess of Wales."

Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Michael Angelo," Captain Edward Johns, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which Captain Edward Johns will land them on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward Johns will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

BELL, WENTZ, AND LUCIUS, Agents for Captain of the Ship "Michael Angelo."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

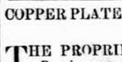
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.



THE s. s. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Swedish Barque "Augusta" Y. Westerberg, Master, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expenses and risk of the concerned.

Captain Y. Westerberg will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents for the Swedish Barque "Augusta."

Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th November 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Cranes, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (prompptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Cocoonada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Branches.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix to their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do...	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants.....	5 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	2
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	30	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „ ...	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ... „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The Gibbon Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Clothes Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Paris Hats		14 0
Drab Shell Felt		10 8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...		8 8
The Jerome	do. ...	7 8
The Cantab	do. ...	7 8
The Isis	do. ...	7 8
The Derby	do. ...	7 8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c. of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BORÉE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenaing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, ALSO No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

"HARVEY'S" VARIETY TROUPE.

20 "ARTISTES" OF ACKNOWLEDGED EMINENCE. MINSTRELS, ACROBATS, BURLESQUE, OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Further particulars in future Advertisements and Programmes.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain, and the erection of an Iron Railing in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed form should be sent in, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, RUSSEL AITKEN, Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes —Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe —Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do nor provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.....	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.....	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do.....	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.....	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.....	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do.....	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.....	„ 22 0	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0 Rs.	19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „	17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0 „	14 8

GERMAN WINES

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, ...	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, ...	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, ...	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry.....	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry.....	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry.....	„ 22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine.....	„ 18 8
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine...	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage).....	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule ...	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.....	„ 23
„ Scotch.....	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	865
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pc	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
703,000	250	all	6 do	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	260
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	132
600,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

3,190,000	3,000	a 11	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1130
1,450,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	740
1,284,000	1,000	50	11-14	Do. New	303
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
197,000	5,000	4,1	Nil	Mazagon Land	650
...	2,000	1,190	Nil	Fort Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

50,000	1,000	1,100	300 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 p.a.	Alo andra Press Co	370
187,500	12,000	11,000	1800 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	9000
81,000	2,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co	1020
..	500	500	100 do	Do. New	530
..	1,800	1,800	100 do	Colaba Press Co	2000
200,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1050
957,600	8,500	8,500	1000 p.a.	Fort Press Co	9050
60,000	2,000	1,800	90	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co	3200
20,000	1,000	2,00	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
2,500,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	950
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1615
20,000	2,000	all	..	Arkwright	400
850,000	3,500	all	..	Bombay	3500
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	985
...	5,00	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
160,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	1470
135,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	675
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1090
160,000	2,500	2,300	..	Royal	1760
87,500	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,500	6 p.	Bombay Ship. Co	1350
200,000	2,500	all	200	Bombay Coast	350
160,000	5,000	2,500	..	Prince of Wales Ship Co	1600
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co	100
140,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	21 3 0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
..	£20	19 6 8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
..	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I Railway Co	1187

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
72	5	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	82
..	2,000	200	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawattee New	Rs. 235 to 240
Akola New	235 to 240
Broach	240 to 243
Dholleras	245 to 248
Bhoornugur	245 to 248
Veeravul	230 to 232
Vingorla	232 to 235
Dharwar Sanguinea	230 to 232
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232

Ready sales on 7th Nov. 225 Candies. Market rising.

CALCUTTA.—2nd November, 1868.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities.—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-6 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57, several small lots at Rs. 8-10, and one heavy amount at Rs. 8-12 premium.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,749.

National Bank shares, two small lots at Rs. 132 and four or five larger batches, at Rs. 133 per share.

Agra Savings' Bank shares, at Rs. 150.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 57.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 60.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, only one three-bargain of 10 shares at Rs. 110 each, for delivery in 2 months.

Kursong and Darjeeling Tea Co's fully paid-up shares, at Rs. 40.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, Nov 2.*)

Though the past week has been a quiet one in our Freight Market, yet on the whole a very good general business has been done. Freights for London and Liverpool have rather drooped owing to bad accounts from England, and the dearness and scarcity of produce here. There have been few arrivals, though many vessels are overdue. Number of iron ships not fixed 6, tons registered 6,877 : wooden ships 9, tons 9,918 ; American 4, tons 4,117. Grand total 19 ships, tonnage 20,907.

The following are the quotations of the day :—For London :—Linseed, £2-5-10 to £2-11-3 per ton according to class of vessel ; Jute £2-10 to £2-12-6 according to class of vessel, and time of shipment ; Rice £1-12-3 per ton ; sugar £1-5 per ton ; Saltpetre £1 per ton ; Poppy Seed £3 per ton, Indigo £4 per ton. For Liverpool :—Linseed £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton ; Jute £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton ; Rice £1-7-6 per ton ; Cotton, none. For Dundee :—Jute £2-5, per ton by Colonial built ships : and £3 per ton by high classed vessels. For New York and Boston :—Linseed and Rosemseed Goods by iron ships $11 per ton ; Saltpetre $8 per ton. By wooden vessels Linseed, &c. $10½ to 10½ per ton ; Saltpetre $7 to 8 per ton. For the West Indies Coolies for Trinidad at £12-12-3 per head. Rice nominal. For Bombay per steamer Rs. 18 per ton ; by sailing vessel, Rs. 14 to 15 per ton, and a fair demand. For Mauritius—Rs. 1-1 to 1-1-6 per bag for grain, and 1-8 bazar very quiet. For Colombo—Per Rice per bag 13 to 14 annas per bag. For China and Australia,—nothing doing. For the Rice Ports—£3-7-6 per ton ; for the United Kingdom, £3-17-6 per ton, for the Continent, but no charters effected.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Scovell, Capt., 90th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Watson, Cap in, Political Agent, on leave, from Rajkote.
Forett, Major Royal Artillery, on duty, from Malligaum.
Buist, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
McIntyre, Captain, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, on leave, from England.
Mitchell, Captain, 4th Regiment B. N. I., on leave, from England.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Lucas, Captain, 109th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Baillie, Captain, Bengal Invalid Establishment, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Forbes, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gough, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Scovell, Captain, 90th Regiment on leave, to Poona.
Hely, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.
Holland Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th November, 1868.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, an European General Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble at the Mess-room of the 1 23rd Foot, Colaba, at 10 A.M., on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the trial of No. 1442 Private Mathew Keenan, H. M.'s 90th Foot, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it :—

President.—Colonel A. R. Manson, Bombay Infantry.—*Members.*—Colonel Beale, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, N. I ; Lieutenant Colonel Elgee, H. M.'s 23rd Foot ; Major Campbell, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment N. I. ; Major Milford, Staff Corps ; Major Hodgson H. M.'s 2nd Regiment N. I. ; Major Elder, Staff Corps ; Major Heathcote, H. M.'s 31st Regiment N. I. ; Captain Monsell, H. M.'s 1 23 Foot ; Captain Stewart, Colaba Sanitarium ; Captain Holroyd H. M.'s 23rd Foot ; Captain Graham 3rd Foot ; Captain Lyons, H. M.'s 31st N. I. ; Captain Brown, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment N. I., and two Subalterns from the Poona Division.

The names and dates of commissions of the Subalterns to be taken to the Court and given to the President.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General P. L. A. will conduct the proceedings.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish 2 orderlies to the Court, and the Adjutant of the day will attend the Court and report its adjournment to the Brigade office. The orderlies to attend the Brigade office at 9 A.M. on Tuesday to convey the Court Martial box to Colaba.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
Nov. 7	Governor Higginson (s)	Osborne	Bussorah, Oct. 22.
	Golconda (s)	Du das	Suez, Oct. 25.
	Thales (s)	Noskel	Hongkong, Oct. 18.
	Kader Fax	Nacoda	Cochin, Oct. 26.
	Leaping Water	McNelly	Calcutta, Sept. 15.
8	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 7	Bengal (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.
	Louisa	Scowcroft	London.

The steamer Kurrachee, Captain Lang, bound to Malabar Coast, Colombo and Madras, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—Ship Clarendon, to London.
Ship William Fairbairn, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31	Mooltan	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 6.
	Sarah and Emma	Sinclair	Liverpool July 4.
Nov. 1	Cheshire	Mc Glashan	Monlmein, Oct. 21.
	Berar	Thomson	London, June 27.
	Saint Lawrence	Wilcox	London, July 29.
2	Fortune	Taylor	London, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31	Cossipore	
	City of Berlin	
Nov. 2	Tanjore	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31	Carela (s)	Ward	Calcutta.
Nov. 2	Countess of Sefton	Watson	Liverpool.
	Hayfrieg	Maxted	Coconada.
	Mula (s)	Cearns	Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN can have Accommodation in a nice locality in the Fort, on application to "X," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE TO BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

NOTICE TO PLEADERS AND DOCTORS.

NOTICE TO MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS AND BROKERS.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND OVERLAND TRAVELLERS.

CHUBB'S Genuine Palanquin or Despatch Boxes with Gold Fillets, each fitted with Writing Desk, Moroco Portfolio, Cut Glass Ink Bottle, Stationery Tray (divided into many divisions). Sizes 18½ by 10½ by 5½ inches deep. Price Rs. 45.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE TAMOOLJEE.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. HUNT,
MILLINER,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
and
EAST STREET, POONA,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER.

GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY,
On which occasion the Programme will be entirely new,
THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY
appearing in some of their principal Acts, which have gained for them the high opinion of the whole world.

The entire Company in new and daring Acts of horsemanship, new Scenes in the Arena, new Jokes, &c., &c.

REMEMBER!
TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Doors open at half-past eight ; commence at nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3 | Fourth Class „ 1

Seats may be secured at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 25th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for submission of Tenders for a Building for the accommodation of Offices for Public Works Officers at Bombay is extended to the 25th instant, and the advertisement corrected accordingly.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 7th November 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "GOLCONDA" ON SATURDAY.

Hodge's Diseases peculiar to Women	Rs. 15 0
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Children	5 12
Bonnet's Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	9 0
Waring's Manual of Therapeutics	7 12
The Wild Man of the Woods	3 12
Burgh on the Slide Valve	3 12
Too Good for Him	1 14
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization	3 12
Cazin's Phenomena of the Laws of Heat	3 12
Reade's It is never too late to Mend	3 12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1868	4 8
Kept his Trust	1 8
Carpenter on the Human Hair	2 0
Cavendish on Whist	2 12
Pigou's Manual of Military Law	3 12
Lover's Irish Lyrics	2 12
New Play Books.—Darkey Dramas, Part 4	0 12
Richard III., burlesque	0 8
Many Thoughts of Many Minds	0 8
Nautical Almanac 1869 and 70. Each	2 0
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	1 8
The Seven Champions of Christendom	2 0
Carpenter's Moral and Religious Song Book	2 0
——New Naval and Military Song Book	2 0

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Secret de Champdoce	2 12
L' Amour Eternel	2 4
Memoires d'un Dissipateur	2 4
La Marquise de Clerol	2 4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Songs.—Katie. Up in a Balloon. Each	1 8
——Never lose a Friend. Gallant Tars of England, Each	1 8
Thady O'Flinn. The Old Cottage Clock. —Each	2 0
——Ruby, Rs. 2 ; Shells of the Ocean	1 8
—Pestal, Rs. 1½ ; Do they think of me at Home ?	2 0
Waltzes.—Golden Beauty ; Bright Star.—Each	1 8
Galop.—Snowdrift	2 0
Quadrilles.—Buxton. Beauty and the Beast.—Each	2 0
Fantasia—United Service	

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES
of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only
CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch, per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Brice Steel, 4, 4½, and 4¾ inch, per pair	9 0	10 0

CONCAVE,
For the relief of short sight.
(*The power increases with the numbers—from* 1 *to* 16.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin, per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ... „ „	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin „ „	27 0	30 0

CONVEX:
For the assistance of aged or long sight.
(*The Power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from* 60 *to* 5.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin, per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ... „ „	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin „ „	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES,
Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord, Each	3 8	4 0
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell Each	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (*Spring Folders*) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (*Spring Folders*) mounted in gilt Steel per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (*Spring Folders*) mounted in Gold per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,
of carefully selected and perfect glass.
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED
EYE PRESERVERS:

Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin per pair	9 0	10 0

GOGGLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece ; in tin case complete per pair	3 0	3 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES ;

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece ; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin per pair	9 0	10 0

SPOON SHAPED SPECTACLES :

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin per pair	9 0	10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS ;
For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print.

Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter. Each from	4 8	to 20 0

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk „	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown, or Green Each	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES,
Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages. Each 13 8 15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited,)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a Married Couple, or two Bachelors. Apply to MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—Intending Subscribers to a Scotch Dinner are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Adjourned Meeting held on Thursday, the 5th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th November 1868.

CLARET.—Mr. J. Neuberg having made special arrangements with Mr. Thomas Biche-Latour, the well known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned desciption of Claret just landed ex "Marie Laurie."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

Medoc Vieux at Rs. 12 per dozen.	
Pauillac „ 14 per „	
Margeaux „ 17 per „	

Purchasers of large Quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected.

Per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Marie."
J. NEUBERG.

VIEUX COGNAC.—By Mr. Biche-Latour of Bordeaux imported by Mr. J. M. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett cash.		
Second „ „ 20 „	J. NEUBERG.	

PORT WINE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each Bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal Rs. 24 per dozen, Nett. Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.
J. NEUBERG.

FINE OLD SHERRY shortly expected per "Glen Tilt." J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED ABOUT THE 14TH INSTANT.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Routledge's Christmas Annual 1868	Rs. 0 12
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial	3 12
Scott's Poetical Works (cloth bound)	3 12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume 1868	3 12
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat	6 4
Reid's Manual of Portland Cements	9 4
Beale on Diseases of the Kidneys, &c	18 12
Cooper's Jack Tier	0 6
Longfellow's New English Tragedies	3 12
Leaves from the Journal of a Custom-house Officer.	0 12
Contesting the County	0 12
Massinger's Plays	3 12
Campbell's The Old Forest Ranger	3 12
The Wandering Jew, 2 Parts	0 12
Idalia (chess edition). By Dinda	3 12
Under Two Flags. (Ditto.) Ditto	3 12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. New edn.	13 8
Cassell's Family Prayer Book	5 12
Fergusson's Electricity	2 12
Clarke's Electrical Measurement	4 8
Vieyra's Portuguese Grammar	5 4
Nugent's French Dictionary	2 4
Cilonia's No Name ; the Woman in White ; Hide and Seek ; Antonina ; Basil ; the Dead Secret ; the Queen of Hearts ; and After Dark.—Each	1 14
The Boy's Own Conjuring Book	1 0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2 0
Hopkins's Guide to the Steam-Engine	3 0
Ainslie's Examiner for passing the Board	4 8
Belgravia, Vol. 6	5 12
Lord Ockburn's Daughters	4 8
Elster's Folly	4 8
Price's Manual of Photography	4 12
Cassell's Illustrated Readers for 1869	3 12
Bow Bells' Almanac for 1869	0 8
Cassell's Pilgrim's Progress (Illustrated.)	5 12
—— Robinson Crusoe (Ditto)	5 12
New Play—Beautiful for Ever	0 8
Baldwin on Whist	3 12
Alphabet of Fruits (on cloth)	1 8

Play Books.—My Wife's Second Floor ; Swiss Cottage ; Kiss in the Dark ; Dumb Maid of Genoa ; Poll and her partner Joe : Unfinished Gentleman ; Two Pots.—Each 0 8

La Femme de Avenir (French)	0 12
Der Erbe von Grumhoff (German)	3 12

PHOTOGRAPHS—AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

Theodorus's Heir. Theodorus's Son and Captain Speedy. Lord Napier of Magdala. The Emperor of the French. The Empress Eugenie. The Czarewitz of Russia. The Princess Dagmar. The Emperor of Russia. The Empress of Russia. The King of Prussia. The Queen of Prussia. Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Sultan of Turkey. The Pacha of Egypt. The Queen of England. The Princess Alice. The Princess Beatrice. The King of Portugal. Cora Pearl. Disraeli. Lord Stanley. Gladstone. Consul Cameron. John Bright. Earl Mayo. J. S. Mill. And a large number of others—names not given.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Boosey's Musical Cabinet No. 114	0 12
Chappell's 3rd Album of Dance Music	3 0
Oratories of the Messiah	0 12
—— Lucerna	0 12
SONGS.—Father, Come Home	1 4
—— Sunshine. Distant Hills, Little Daisy.—Each	1 0
—— Thoroughbred. Nearest way Home.—Each	2 0
—— Marching through Georgia	1 4
WALTZES.—Beautiful for Ever. Castagnette.—Each.	2 0
QUADRILLES.—Duke of Edinburgh Caledonians.	1 8
—— Lucerna	2 0
GALOPS.—Les Monasquetaires Come Down.—Each.	1 8
—— Ulber Stock and Stem. After Dark.—Each	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL
Bombay, 9th November 1868.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a first class English Cutter.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.
UNDERVESTS—Finest Merino.
UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
COATINGS—Fine West of England.
COATINGS—Silk and Wool.
COATINGS—In all Substances.
CORDS—Bedford for Riding.
CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.
CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.
FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.
FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.
FLANNELS—For Shirts.
FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.
CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.
SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.
SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.
SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.
HATS—Drab Felt.
HATS—Black Felt.
HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.
PUGREES—All fine Silk.
PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned hereby give Notice that they shall be prepared to accept Maritime risks on behalf of the above Company on and after Monday the 15th instant.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th November 1868.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
HORSES FOR SALE

1 Bay Arab, black points, height 14-2, 6 years, up to 15 stone and sound.

1 Grey Arab of the same description as above.

Both these Horses are property of a Gentlemen who has no work for them. Price moderate, to ensure speedy sale.

Besides the above there are several Horses suitable for all description of work, and a batch of fresh Arab Horses just arrived. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Golconda" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

s. s. "Egyptian," from Liverpool ..... 20th Sept.
(remainder of Cargo.)
„ "Syrian," from Liverpool ..... 3rd Oct.
(part Cargo.)
„ "Tanjore," from Southampton. 10th Oct. „
„ "Delta," from Marseilles ..... 18th Oct. „

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 7th November 1868.

TO NIGHT!!!
THE
"HADDINGTON" MINSTRELS,
WHO ARE THEY ?
COME AND SEE; AND HEAR SOME FUNNY JOKES.
IN AID OF THE
MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

For particulars apply to
SOUNDY AND COMPANY.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

November	13	December	11
November	27	„	25

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868.

We should probably be in error if we said that the printed essay, read by Mr. Robert Knight before the Bench of Justices on Thursday, was the most remarkable example of his marked idiosyncracies; but undoubtedly to all who have followed the present controversy through all its windings and turnings, the essay affords a most striking exemplification of the method in which Mr. Knight thinks himself entitled to deal with a public question. We will not dwell on the egotism of the essayist, because it were painting the lily and gilding refined gold to dwell on what is a notorious common-place. A man who regards himself as *the* Preserver of India, and who thinks it decorous to apply to himself the magnificent language of Burke, is absolutely past praying for. We may pass over this foible of *un homme incompris*. Nor are we disposed to make much of his personal attacks, having already said that his censure is an honour. But we cannot allow one statement to pass without contradiction. It was Mr. Knight himself, and not his opponents, who first introduced his own name before the public and gave occasion to personal retort. It was he who gave a personal and very distasteful turn to the discussion by styling all his opponents as noodles. Nor is that true which he avers is "no secret"—that several pens have been employed against his own ;—at least it is not true of this journal. Except an article on the operation of "Town Dues in the Mofussil," which could not be answered and was not noticed, only one pen has encountered the "Times of India." We may further remark that what he said of Mr. Maxwell was utterly irrelevant, and that it would be just as relevant to say that a reckless speculator is not capable of understanding political or any other economy.

But though we are ready to pass over the egotism and the personal invective, we may be permitted to point out that not only was Mr. Knight afraid to trust his tongue to speak impromptu, but that he was afraid to submit a carefully prepared and printed essay even to such a searching reply as a moderate speaker familiar with the tricks of his opponent might have improvised. He hung back, he put up his misguided allies, he strove hard to have the last word ; and when obliged to speak he piteously declared that such conduct was ungenerous. Tartuffe could not have acted better. A man who never dealt generously with an opponent demanded what he called generous treatment. How great is the power of brass! He who boasted of his accuracy, who had printed his speech in order to be accurate, proceeded to exemplify his accuracy by garbling nearly every writer from whose pages he made quotations. How does he deal with Mr. Mill ? In this way. From a general argument on indirect and direct taxation as applied to states, not municipalities, he cuts out *part* of a sentence at page 522 (edition 1865), to wit, that "the strongest objection to raising the whole or greater part of a large revenue [imperial revenue, mind—] by direct taxes is the impossibility of assessing them fairly," [Mr. Mill goes on to say "without a conscientious co-operation on the part of the contributors, not to be hoped for in the present low state of public morality."] Whence comes the next sentence quoted by Mr. Knight ? It comes from a Chapter on Direct Taxes, and to fish it up Mr. Knight had to turn the pages of the volume back to page 502—where we have the words "In so far as it falls on the occupier, if justly proportioned to the value of the house, it [the house tax] is one of the fairest and most unobjectionable of all taxes." You would infer from this that Mr. Mill thought ground landlords not liable to taxation ; but in the very sentence before that quoted, Mr. Mill justifies a tax on ground rents, especially ground rents derived from favourite situations in large towns. But Mr. Mill on this subject is not enlightened enough for Mr. Knight. Well, having given us a sentence from page 502, Mr. Knight harks back to 523, and takes this sentence, "Besides, even a house-tax has inequalities and consequent injustices ; no tax is exempt from them, and it is neither just nor politic to make all the inequalities fall in the same places by calling upon one tax to defray the whole or chief part of the public expendit

but more influential portion of the community still have some knowledge of, and some respect for, our national position. The Spanish will not yet get Gibraltar unless they take it *vi et armis*. If they intend to do this, we may still perhaps be able to hold our own.

The Commander-in-Chief is said to have expressed himself very decidedly on the subject of rapid firing during his recent inspections. He has very justly remarked that the rapid fire which is taught to our troops for review purposes is not only useless but pernicious. When men fire as quickly as they can, they notonly exhaust their ammunition, but after the first two or three rounds the front of the line is shrouded in smoke. The troops cannot see where they are firing to, or what at. The Prussians, the first introducers of the breech-loader, never allow their troops to fire except by word of command. Then each section or each subdivision fires at a time, and the next does not fire until the smoke has cleared away. When a Prussian line gets close to an enemy's formation, two or three rounds are poured in as rapidly as possible, and then the bayonet disposes of the opponents who may beleftstanding.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," with more zeal than knowledge, has very hotly taken up the question of civilian control over the army. An article has lately appeared in it, entitled, the "Horse Guards' Plot." This hard name is given because it is supposed that the Horse Guards desires that Sir Henry Storks should have the control of the expenditure of the supply departments of the army. This is not at all the wish of the Horse Guards. The Horse Guards often errs, and is as often called to account. In the present instance, however, the "Pall Mall Gazette" has laid the saddle on the wrong horse. The truth of the whole thing appears to be that Captain Galton, or Mr. Galton as he desires to be called, since the controversy on this subject began, has a desire to be the civilian of great experience who may be placed alongside of and control the financial arrangements of the Controller-in-Chief. Captain Galton apparently possesses some friend in the editorial department of the "Pall Mall," who rabidly supports civilian control over military expenditure in the columns of the journal. Few people understand the subject, or else it would not have been debated so long. No civilian control over military expenditure is at all necessary in the War Office itself, for the War Office is controlled in all financial matters by the Treasury. The War Office cannot order a stand of arms, or give its sanction to a step of promotion, unless the Treasury has signified its approval. The appointment of a civilian of great experience to be placed alongside of the Controller-in-Chief would only be to give a good berth to an unnecessary official.

A disgraceful affair has occurred at the Alhambra Music Hall in Leicester Square, in which a cadet from Woolwich and a cadet from Sandhurst were implicated. It appears that the cadets from these places usually go to the athletic games at Beaufort House, and in the evening resort to the Alhambra, where they rush in masses upon the tables and create general scrimmages. A few evenings ago this occurred, but the delinquents were checked in mid-career by an arrest by the police. They were brought up the following day before the Magistrate and were heavily fined. They would have been sent to prison and to trial had it not been for the request of the propietor of the Alhambra. What is to be done to the Woolwich cadet is not known, but we do not envy the young gentleman from Sandhurst his interview with Sir Duncan Cameron when he returns to that seat of learning.

There is to be, it is said, some alteration in the regulations concerning the disposal of the surplus profits of the canteen at different stations. A greater latitude will be allowed to the committee in determining on what to spend the money, which it is impossible to devote entirely to increase the benefits of the canteen or to the recreation of the soldiers.

The Moncrieff gun-carriage has been an enormous success at Shoeburyness. To-day the Duke of Cambridge has gone down there to witness its trial. Next week, as the invention may now be considered to have accomplished its end, I shall send you a full account of its construction and action.

There is little doubt that the Henry rifle will be accepted as the future arm of our infantry, with the Bucer cartridge case and Henry bullet. The Small Arms Committee will report early in November.

A banquet was given on Wednesday at Armagh to Colonel Olpherts, C. B., V. C., Royal Horse Artillery, at which a sword was presented to him.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 16TH OCTOBER.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the P. & O. Company's s. s. "Golconda," Captain Dundas, arrived in harbour, bringing the English Mail of the 16th ult. The "Golconda" left Suez at 1 A.M. of the 25th ultimo, and Aden at 5-25 A.M. of the 31st. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Colonel P. B. Roe, Captain and Mrs. Beist, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Captain Almond, Captain Blake, Mr. and Mrs. E Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Kitson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Mainwaring, infant, and child, Mrs. Scovell and 2 infants, Mrs. Kysh and infant, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Thomas, two Misses Troup, Miss C. Hartle, and Messrs. G. Baumbach, W. McCombie, A. Richardson, G. F. Finn, G. Schroeder, J. G. Cooke, G. Ingram, R. Eggleston, Anderson, F. E. Cooke, and J. Parish. For Karrachee—Miss Trevelyan and Miss Hanton.

From Marseilles—Lieut Colonel Goldsmid, C. B., Major and Mrs. Nembhard, Major J. R. Shortt, Captain and Mrs. Baillie, Captain Lucas, Captain Mitchell, Lieutenant C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Plowden, and European female servant, Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Buist, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Cahill, Miss Muir, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Miss Forde and Messrs. J. Bullon, H. Cleveland, G. H. Johns, F. L. Latham, F. Chapman, G. Druitt, Collett, E. J. Brace Hunt, H. Backland, R. A. Passmore, H. R. C. Smith, E. Rose, J. A. Goodenough, H. Rose, Stegner, J. Findlay, and H. B. Hendley. For Shanghai—Mr. Coutts.

From Suez.—Captain McIntyre and Mr. W. Roberts and son.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Oct. 8	Seaforth	Woodward	Liverpool.
8	Connemara	Hughes	Liverpool.
8	Royal Tar	Meek	Cuxhaven.
8	Edwin Fox	Blage	Havre.
8	Robert Morrison	Horton	Havre.
8	Helen Wallace	Stanton	Bremerhaven.
9	West Indian	Picot	Liverp
9	Mary Fry	Fry	Havre
10	Bahia	Smith	Havre.
10	City of Lahore	Hendry	Havre.
11	Agamemnon	Marder	Deal.
12	Robert Seddon	French	Liverpool.
12	Robert Ritson	Russell	Liverpool.
13	Innisfallen	Gibson	Liverpool.
13	Galloway		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 3	Nil Desperandes	Lidbech	Stockholm.
8	Kirsty	Sabro	Newcastle.
9	Medway	Fadsen	London.
9	Louisa	Spurr	Liverpool.
9	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.
10	Crusader	Gronsund	Deal.
10	Benavichich	Mc ougall	London.
10	Admiral	Maller	Shields.
10	Margaret Pugh	Jones	Gravesend.
13	Seaforth	Drefry	Liverpool.
11	Ellen		Shields.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bahia, Bombay to Havre, Oct. 1, lat. 43 N., long. 21 W.

Blandine Dudley, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 9, lat. 10 N., long. 8 W.

Clara, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 3, lat. 11 N., long. 25 W.

Galloway, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug 17, lat 26, S. long 8 S.E.

Maggie Lauder, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 1, (?), lat. 55 S., long. 19 E.

May Queen, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 10, lat 11 N., long. W.

Princess Dagmar, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 12, lat. 30 S. long. 12 E.

Sylvia, Bombay to Liverpool, July 13, lat. 21 S., long. 69 E.

The Duke of Edinburgh has given the sum of 100*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

STRANGE, IF TRUE."—Under this heading the "Post" publishes the following letter signed "F. B.":—"I was last Tuesday evening at the Royalty Theatre, and was very much astonished by the entrance of a young noble man, very well known among the 'upper ten,' accompanied by a woman dressed up in man's clothes. Her entrance caused a great deal of sensation in the theatre, as the disguise was palpable even to the most casual observer I have heard since that the same young nobleman has been to the Holborn and several other theatres, with sometimes two or three women disguised as men. As this act renders the perpetrator liable to heavy penalties, and at the same time intensely disgusts the spectators, I trust, sir, by your kindly inserting this letter in your columns, we shall see no more of it for the future."

AFFAIRS AT MUSCAT.

The British India Co.'s s. s. "Governor Higginson" arrived here on Friday from Bunder Abbas and Muscat, and the courtesy of the captain of that vessel enables us to state the progress of matters at the Gulf since the departure of the "Vigilant." Syud Selim, who has still hopes of regaining his throne, is still at Bunder Abbas, and the gun-boats "Prince of Wales" and "Roumania" were lying here when the "Governor Higginson" sailed on the 27th ultimo. The Persian Government will, it is expected, soon send troops to take possession of Bunder Abbas and retain hold there till matters are arranged in connection with the recognition of a Sultan. At Muscat the people are still as disaffected as ever, and do not seem to reconcile themselves to the rule of Azan bin Ghes. It seems that some of them have a strong idea that Syud Toorkee is in communication with some of the chiefs at Muscat and has even been sending them pecuniary aid; at any rate they confidently expect that he will soon reach their shores with power to enforce his sway. Rather an exciting episode took place on the arrival of the "Penang" about the 21st ult. The people on shore mistook a few soldiers on the steamer for part of a host under Syud Selim. They thought the prompt despatching of a boat was the herald of an invader's approach, feared that Syud Selim had troops approaching by an inland route, and at once the town and forts were deserted by almost every one. This occurred in the evening, many people slept in boats all night, and the place remained vacated till morning: but then the delusive idea seems to have been overcome, and Muscat was again peopled. No further variety occurred till the "Governor Higginson" arrived on the 29th ult., bringing Hajee Ahmed, vizier of Syud Selim, on his way to Bombay in order, we understand, to consult Colonel Pelly as to future arrangements. On arrival the Hajee took a boat and approached the town in order to visit the English agent, but he was seen by those on shore, and a great number of muskets were discharged from the forts and town. Besides the alarm, however, there was nothing of note, and so Hajee returned on board in the evening without having gone ashore at all.

We understand that since his arrival in Bombay Hajee Ahmed has had an interview with Colonel Pelly, in regard to matters at Muscat.

The *Sindian* of 4th instant states—"We learn that a Sheik or Chief of that people, [Wahabee tribe, known also as the Ghaffri] in the Bereymee country, named Toorkee bin Sideyree, was preparing to march upon Muscat to depose Azan-bin-Ghes, and that Syed Selim has always had that Chief's support, for which it should be remarked, he paid an annual subsidy of 12,000 dollars. The advance of the Wahabees was considered so imminent that, although everything was quiet in Muscat, such a feeling of insecurity prevailed that but very little trade was going on. We are informed also that Toorkee bin Sideyree would have gone to Syed Selim's assistance had not Azan-bin Ghes been so active and resolute in his proceedings. We learn, further, that the new Sultan has obtained another success. On the 11th October he sent his brother, Ebrahim bin Ghes, at the head of an attacking party, to take the town of Sohar, which lies about 102 miles north-west of Muscat. The town was easily taken, but the fort, which some forty Beelooches defended, was not captured till after four assaults. Hearing of the first repulse, Azan bin Ghes was preparing to march against the place in person, when on the morning of the 16th news came in to Muscat of the downfall of the fort."

BARODA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 39 of Act XXII. of 1864, to extend the provisions of the aforsaid Act to the cantonment of Baroda.

Under section 43 of the said Act, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that cases committed by the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda shall be tried by the Resident at Baroda, and that appeals from the sentences and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate shall be heard and determined by the same superior authority.—*Gazette of India.*

THE VALUE OF THE SOVEREIGN IN INDIA.

In modification of the notification by the Government of India, No. 3517 of the 23rd November 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the publication of this notification, sovereigns and half sovereigns coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia of current weight shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of ten rupees and four annas, and five rupees and two annas respectively; and that such sovereigns shall, whenever available at any Government Treasury, be paid at the same rates to any persons willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government. The gold pieces stated in section XIII. of Act XVII. of 1835 will also henceforth be received as above according to the values stated in that Act.—*Gazette of India.*

THE FAMINE IN AJMERE.

We hear from the Ajmere district that the famine is pressing very severely upon the people there. Our own people are not so badly off, as they are pretty well supplied with work, but the poor Marwarres suffer dreadfully. Numbers of them are returning from the South whither as we related they were wending their way in thousands, following some *ignis fatuus* in the shape of imaginary plenty, to die of starvation and disappointment at their journey's end and bear out Mr. John Strachey's admirable theory—"On no account interfere with migration." Some of them after parting with their cattle and all they have do manage to get back again to their villages as they say to lay them down and die.

We are sorry to hear that the Maharajah of Joudhpore is making little or no effort to afford any relief. Perhaps he too has studied Mr. John Stuart Mill and deems interference injudicious. Who knows?—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 5.*

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A MERCANTILE EXCHANGE IN CALCUTTA.

A circular has been distributed amongst the members of the Chamber of Commerce and others in Calcutta, inviting support to a movement for the establishment of a Mercantile Exchange in that city. The circular says that some years ago the formation of a Merchant's Exchange was attempted in Calcutta, for facilitating the working of the rapidly growing commerce; but general interest of the mercantile community in the scheme was never awakened, and no sufficient inducement was held out to gentlemen, for years accustomed to sit in their offices, and there to receive the visits of the various dealers, to alter their habits. The place, therefore, soon came to be frequented by brokers only, who, however, to this day, have found it most convenient for recording and comparing their transactions. Since, then, trade has considerably changed, and, while increasing, is more and more passing into the hands of European brokers. It is accordingly considered that the time has come when an effort might again be made to bring together into one focus the community which carries on this large commerce; and it is hoped that success may be secured by better arrangements meeting the difficulties which contributed greatly to the former failure. With this view it is proposed, provided sufficient support be given, to rent suitable premises in Clive's Row, the building of which is nearly completed, and to establish reading, writing, and tiffin rooms, and other conveniences, in connection with a Mercantile Exchange, where merchants, bankers, and brokers may meet at certain hours of the day. The circular then enumerates several of the advantages which might be expected from the establishment of such an institution, and says that a careful calculation of probable expenditure has been made, which shows that subscriptions aggregating Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per mensem will amply provide for all demands; and taking a very moderate estimate of the number of merchants and others likely to join the proposed Exchange, individual contributions, it is evident, will be of trifling amount. In the event of a sufficient number of firms and individuals giving support to the movement a general meeting will be called to appoint a committee to work out the details of the scheme. Several leading Calcutta firms it is said have already promised to support the scheme.

Henry Ward Beecher tells, in the Ledger, that when he was a youngster of nine winters, he had a long checked apron put on him, and was set to do the housework—"to set the table, to wait on others during meals, to clear off the things, shake and fold the table-cloth, wash the dishes, scour the knives and forks, sweep up the carpet, dust the chairs and furniture," &c. "To these tasks," said he, "I soon added the hemming of towels and napkins, and of coarse fabrications—bags, ticks, and such like. During this period I also continued my stable work." Mr. Beecher avers that the knowledge obtained in this way has been of incalculable value to him all his life; and he thinks that men should be made acquainted with such things in these days, when women are emerging from the household, and learning trades, professions, and arts. We always thought that the woman's right movement would come to this at last.—*New York Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By Telegraph to Alexandria.*)

LONDON, 22ND OCTOBER.

The Count and Countess Girgenti have arrived at Brighton, and Queen Isabella is expected there to-morrow.

The Spanish Provisional Government has resigned (?) after assembling the Constituent Cortes.

Nearly all the Juntas have been dissolved. The Government has suppressed the St. Vincent Paul Society.

The "Etendard" and the "France" of yesterday deny the rumours of a modification in the French internal regime.

Corimandanias is still in prison at Athens.

Golesco, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, in replying to Ali Pasha, said that the assembling of insurgents on the Roumanian frontier had ceased, and hoped that the friendly relations that have always existed between the two countries will be maintained.

HONOUR TO THE 101ST ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS.

The 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers being about to proceed to England, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council cannot allow this regiment, the nucleus of which has existed in this Presidency in some shape or another for more than two hundred years, and which has been formed as a regiment—expanding at times into several battalions—for one hundred and twelve years, to take its departure without expressing, in the strongest terms, the appreciation of the Government of India of its most valuable and distinguished services.

Successively as the Bengal European Regiment, the 1st European Regiment, the 1st European Light Infantry, and the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, the regiment served the Hon'ble the East India Company for more than one hundred years; and, besides being actively engaged in nearly every part of its own Presidency, was detached to the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency in 1758, and has subsequently served out of Bengal in the Carnatic, in Java, in the Island of Celebes, in Afghanistan, from Ghuznee in one direction, to Pushoot, on the borders of Koonur, in another, and in Burmah.

The distinguished conduct in the field of the regiment as the senior battalion of infantry of the Bengal army, was proverbial, and its colours are covered with the names of operations in which it bore a prominent part. Some are not thus recorded, but the following list includes all the more important of the campaigns, battles, and sieges in which the regiment has been engaged:—

Defence of Fort William against Suraj-oo-dowlah in 1756, when the four companies of which the corps was composed, were almost annihilated.

Capture of the Fort of Budge-Budge; re-capture of Calcutta; battle of Chitpore; siege and capture of Chandernagore; capture of the Fort of Kutwa; and battle of Plassey, 1756-1757.

Campaign against the French in the Northern Circars in 1758, including the battle of Condore, and siege and capture of Masulipatam.

Defeat of a Dutch force at Bedarrah, 8th November 1759.

Campaign against the Emperor of Delhi, 1760-61, including the battles of Seerpore, Beerpore, and Suan, in which latter the French mercenaries were defeated, and their leader, the celebrated Monsieur Law, taken prisoner.

War against Meer Kassim, ex-Nawab of Moorshedabad, 1763 to 1765, and present at the battle of Manjee, near Patna, where four companies were overwhelmed and destroyed after a gallant resistance; battle of Kutwah; capture of Moorshedabad; battle of Gheriah; storm of the lines of Oodwah Nullah; capture of Mongheer; siege and storm of Patna; action near Patna, 3rd May 1764; battle of Buxar; assault of Chunar, and battle of Kalpee.

In 1774, in the first Rohilla campaign under Colonel Champion, including the decisive action on St. George's day of that year, when Hafiz Rehmut was killed.

Four companies employed against Hyder Allee in the Carnatic, from 1780 to 1783, and present at the relief of Wandiwah; battles of Porto Novo, Polilore, Solinghur, Veracundalore; relief of Vellore; battle of Arnee, and siege of Cuddalore.

Again employed in the second Rohilla war, under Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie, and suffered severely at the battle of Bilsundi on the 26th October 1794.

In Lord Lake's campaigns against the Maharattas, 1804-1805; at the battle of Deig; siege and storm of Deig; and the first siege of Bhurtpore.

In Java from 1812 to 1815, and in the Island of Celebes in 1816.

A detachment employed in the Terai during part of the Nepaul war, and two companies employed against the Pindarees in 1817-1818.

The right wing of the regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, and engaged in the assault.

Joined the army of the Indus in November 1838, and served during the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1839-1840, and prominently engaged at the storm of Ghuznee. A detachment was employed at the attack on the Fort of Pushoot in January 1840.

On the Sikhs crossing the Sutledge in December 1845, the regiment moved from the hills by rapid forced marches, and was engaged at the battles of Ferozeshurhur and Sobraon, losing 20 officers and 392 men killed and wounded.

Engaged in the Burmese war, 1852-1853, and present at the re-capture of Pegu; relief of the Pegu garrison and subsequent operations in the vicinity of that place.

In May 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, moved with great rapidity, notwithstanding the intense heat, to Umballa, and thence marched on Delhi. Was one of the four regiments of British Infantry that served throughout the siege of that place, from the action of Budlee-ka-Serai, on the 8th June 1857, to the final capture of the city, on the 20th September; and was repeatedly distinguished, especially in the assault, where it formed part of the column led by Brigadier General John Nicholson. The regiment lost 14 officers and 305 men killed and wounded in Delhi.

Served subsequently during the latter part of 1857 and in 1858 at the actions of Narnoul, Gungeree, Puttiallee, and Mynpooree; at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in various minor affairs in Oudh.

These services, which can hardly be surpassed by those of any regiment in existence, were rendered when the corps belonged to the army of the Hon'ble the East India Company.

In 1861 the regiment became Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and since then, as one of Her Majesty's regiments of the line, was employed in the operations at Umbeyla in October, November, and December 1863, and well maintained its previous reputation in the various struggles with a brave foe throughout that arduous service.

The 101st Regiment now proceeds to England for its first turn of Home service, and it leaves India full of honour and with a reputation for discipline and efficiency, as the Governor General in Council is assured by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, quite worthy of its character for gallantry and endurance.

The Governor General in Council is convinced that wherever the 101st Regiment goes, it will maintain its ancient renown, and His Excellency in Council desires to assure the regiment that the Government of India is proud to send such a corps to take its place in England with the battalions of Her Most Gracious Majesty there stationed.

—*Gazette of India.*

BOMBAY.

We hear that Sir Richard Temple is expected to arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

Saturday last, being the anniversary of the Fire Temple of Hormusjee Wadia, a large number of Parsees assembled there to hear a lecture on "Prayer," delivered by a Parsee Dustoor, Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana.

We acknowledge with thanks, receipt of "Tide Tables for the Port of Bombay for 1869," computed by Mr. William Parkes, of London, by authority of the Secretary of State for India.

According to the *Indian Daily News* a proposal has been made by the Government of Bombay for the construction of a large and commodious building in Bombay for the Post office and Telegraph office.

The following passengers arrived on the 6th instant per steamer "Governor Higginson," Captain Osborne, from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee:—Mr. Hanhart, Mrs. Flemings, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Slight, Mr. Brodie.

The annual dinner in celebration of St. Andrew's Day will take place at Framjee Hall on the 30th instant, and a list of the committee will be published in a few days. The committee will have to limit the numbers, so that an early intimation of an intention to subscribe should be made. It is believed Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who was so successful as croupier last year, will preside.

Mr. Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy gave an entertainment, consisting of nautches, music, fireworks, &c., on Friday evening the 6th instant, at his bungalow at Mahaluxmee, in honour of Mirza Jaffer Khan, a Persian nobleman, who has come from the Court of Teheran to visit His Highness Aga Khan. There was a very numerous party of native gentlemen present on the occasion. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and lit up.

The Circus still continues to draw good audiences. We have much pleasure in intimating that the performances tomorrow (Tuesday) evening will be for the benefit of the Brothers Ridgway, whose extraordinary athletic and trapeze performances are so much admired by those who have seen them. We need say nothing in their praise, but we have no doubt that they will be encouraged by a full attendance tomorrow evening, when they will present several novelties.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, T. E. DeCruz, luggage clerk in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, was brought up on remand, and charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 120, in his capacity as a servant of the Company. Mr. Thacker, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and applied for the adjournment of the case, on the ground that he (the defendant) had had no opportunity to inspect the Company's books. It was merely a question of account, and he (Mr. Thacker) thought that if the application was granted, his client would take the earliest opportunity to go to the Company's office to inspect the books. His Worship remarked that the case had been adjourned solely with a view to give defendant an opportunity to inspect the books, and that if he had failed to do so it was his own fault. Mr. Thacker said that his client had been to the Company's office, but could not get any access to the books. Mr. Davies, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Company, who is the prosecutor in this case, stated that the books were with him, and that the defendant never came and asked him for inspection. Mr. Thacker contended that the defendant could not go on with the case without an inspection of the books. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Saturday, the 14th instant.

YESHWANTRAO BULWUNT'S SUCCESSOR.

We are glad to learn that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, an able and esteemed Parsee citizen, to be Superintendent of Wheel Tax and Chief Inspector, Tent Department, in place of Yeshwantrao Bulwunt. Mr. Eduljee has been known in Bombay for many years as a thoroughly honest and respectable man. His education, too, has been of a high order. The selection does credit to Mr. Crawford, and will, we are sure, command the confidence of the Justices and the public.

ARRIVAL OF MISS CARPENTER.

Miss Carpenter, whose name is so well known in India in connection with the cause of education, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday. It had been arranged by a number of native gentlemen that they should meet at Apollo Bunder and welcome back this lady to their shores, but she was unaware of this intention and so proceeded with the steamer to Mazagon. A number of gentlemen therefore who had assembled to meet her at the bunder were not a little disappointed, but fortunately Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, and several others had gone to Mazagon to await the arrival of the steamer there. Miss Carpenter got a hearty welcome from these gentlemen, and from a nice little girl, daughter of Dr. Atmaram, who accompanied him and highly pleased the lady; but as these could not extend her their hospitality, she had to take accommodation in the Byculla Hotel. This seems singular, but we believe it arises from the fact of a great number of Miss Carpenter's friends being at present out of Bombay.

As to the work in which Miss Carpenter is to engage in this country, so much is already known that we need at present say but little. After some months of investigation and inquiry, she has again come out to India to proceed in the scheme she has so much at heart. All the institutions at home with which she is connected, and for which she has striven so much during the last quarter of a century, are now in a firm position, and have been left under thoroughly satisfactory superintendence. Miss Carpenter, therefore, comes prepared to engage in her new work with undivided interest, and to spend some time in its behalf. She has received the hearty support of friends at home, and the confidence of Government, too, has been manifested by its paying the expenses of her passage, and of those who are to co-operate with her. She comes, therefore, with the sympathy of the Government of England, to do whatever may appear most desirable in forwarding the movement to prepare female teachers for native scholars. We understand that her plans are not yet thoroughly decided upon, and will not be so till she has learned what help is required from her by friends of the cause in Bombay. At present, however, she means to proceed first to Ahmedabad, which being a Mofussil town did not receive a grant from Government, and there to do what she can to promote the establishment of a Normal Training School. She is accompanied by a young lady, whom she has adopted, who already has had not a little experience in teaching, and doubtless will be very acceptable to native ladies. Then other two ladies of position at home, actuated by motives like those of Miss Carpenter, are proceeding from Liverpool, and will soon be here to join as voluntaries—for Miss Carpenter's services are all given gratuitously—in the work at Ahmedabad. Since her arrival in Bombay, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy has visited on Miss Carpenter, and welcomed her back to the work; and we believe she will take an early opportunity of consulting H. E. the Governor and the Members of Council. Though she will go to Ahmedabad when preparations for her reception there are ready, we may mention that it is expected Miss Carpenter will ere long return to Bombay to give her assistance here. She has, we may add, at the request of Sir Alexander Grant, obtained the services of a first-class certificated mistress for the Normal School, and that lady, her appointment having been approved by Sir Stafford Northcote, will proceed to Bombay by he end of this month.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S DRAINAGE PROJECT.

We have received a copy of a "Report on a Project for the Drainage of Bombay," by Captain H. Tulloch, R.E., who, it will be remembered, came to Bombay some months ago, recommended by the Secretary of State for India as one likely to be able to afford valuable advice on the long-discussed subject of our local drainage.

The main point in Captain Tulloch's scheme is, that he disapproves of the harbour as a receptacle for the sewage, and advocates a system by which the drainage should be carried on in the direction of the Flats. He would have the main sewer start from the Fort; cross the Esplanade, along the road west of the Dhobie lines; pass along Shaik Memon Street, Bholeshwur Road, Ardasheer Dady Street, and Khetwaddy Back Road; cross Grant Road and Bellasis Road; and then run direct to the Pumping Station, which should be situated close to the present one at Love Grove. Colaba would not be taken in by this scheme, but Captain Tulloch points out that it is "a small locality" and that "the population can never be great," and he thinks "it would not be worth while to lay down an expensive sewer for so few people," though "if this should be required it could be done simply by extending the main sewer to the south."

The entire cost of carrying out the project is estimated at 75 lakhs of rupees.

The report is interesting, but we cannot do more at present than quote the following summary of the main objects to be effected by the scheme:—

1st.—This is not a project for main drainage only but for the entire drainage of Bombay from rain and sewage,—for all works complete nearly up to the door of every House.

2nd.—The town is to be immediately relieved of floods even during storms when 14 inches of rain fall in 24 hours. I believe no city in Europe, and if I add in the world I shall not perhaps be wrong, has yet attempted to deal with a rainfall approaching these limits.

3rd.—The entire island is to be relieved of floods after similar storms of 14 inches of rain in the day, so that within 24 hours after the close of the storm there shall be no swamps to be found anywhere.

4th.—From being a foul and pestilential swamp, a receptacle for the filth of the town, a constant source of disease to the inhabitants, and the greatest nuisance in Bombay, the Flats will be converted not only to a useful but even to a healthful purpose.

5th.—That which gives Bombay its chief importance, and must ultimately make her the capital of India—her magnificent harbour—will be preserved from sewage pollution. Thus the drainage of the town can never in any way detract from its maritime advantages.

6th.—Instead of being thrown away as worthless the sewage will be utilised on land. Thus, what is rightly termed a "source of wealth" by the leading scientific men in Europe will be secured to the inhabitants.

7th—In whatever direction the town may spread the new districts can be drained so that the works required for them will fit in at once with those already proposed for the present town. Thus Bombay, increase as she may, will always be drained on one comprehensive plan, and not by a series of patchwork system, each unconnected with the others.

8th.—The Municipality will have the sewage so completely under command that they will be able to utilise it as recommended by Mr. Rawlinson, or to discharge it into the sea at any point on the coast of the island at a cost not exceeding that of this project. Thus the disposal of the sewage will in no way affect the works of drainage and sewerage. If these are the best in themselves that have yet been proposed for the town, they need not be delayed on account of any doubts there may be in the minds of the Municipality with regard to the success of sewage utilization.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Saturday we published the greater part of the discussion on the Town Duties Bill at the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices held on Thursday. The following is the remaining portion:—

Mr. Martin Wood said he would be sorry to protract this debate unnecessarily, and there was not much danger of his doing so, because he also might plead as a former speaker had done, that public speaking was not his *forte*, and he had not come prepared for it in the way that gentleman had done. But he thought it might be some apology for those who spoke now to say that the time they then spent in discussing this matter would shorten the discussion on the budget. If he were convinced that an increase of the municipal income was absolutely necessary, he would not oppose a moderate measure of town duties from any abstract proposition or any dogmatic idea that it was wicked or sinful or anything of that sort, but he contended that it had not yet been shown that the measure was necessary. If it were worth while to propose an amendment he would propose—"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialised to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill, but should such a measure be passed the Bench will regard said duties only as a temporary expedient and not as a permanent source of revenue." And this brought them back to the question, was this step necessary? Now, it had been his fortune, his duty, sometimes his pleasure, to watch the course of this Municipality from the first, and he admitted that he thought the Legislature, in taking away the town duties in 1865, made a mistake in expediency though not in principle. He quite believed that the income of the town would have to be husbanded much by economising, and the Commissioner had acknowledged that in preparing his budget for he has availed himself of the decline in prices of labour and the lower rates of other things, and in many respects they were, therefore, in a fair position to review the position from which they had started. Now, it struck him, though he would not judge the motives of those who were interested in this matter, that it was a pity that at this juncture the strongest class interest in the place should have come to the front as it were to urge one another to reverse the policy on which the Municipality stood, for it meant a complete reversal. He did not think the modern system of municipal government had at all been fairly decided yet. Much had been said and repeated here, which they had heard many times before in other ways, with regard to the whole of the income being drawn from a fraction of the population or from one class. Now, he had yet to hear a proof of that. They were asked for authorities, but he said that to ask for authorities in a matter of this sort was an insult to common-sense. It was possible that such a view of the matter might be obtained by appealing to the people in the street, as some one had suggested. The same people, if asked to say whether the sun goes round the earth or the earth round the sun, would at once declare that the sun goes round the earth. Well, to assert that all the local taxes were paid by one class in Bombay was just as preposterous and just as absurd as this. The peculiar circumstances of this island with regard to house property were such that house-owners always would get a large return for their capital. To such an extent did this natural difficulty extended that he quite thought——

Mr. Knight—Will you allow me to rise to order? I carefully abstained in my speech from all discussion of the house-tax, because the subject has not yet come before the Bench.

Mr. Wood—The matter was before the Bench, and it was stated in the most emphatic terms that the whole income of the Municipality was drawn from one class of the community, and I say that is most absurd. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knight—I tell you we will give you proof when we come to discuss the subject. (Cries of order, order.)

The Chairman—It seems to me that Mr. Wood is quite in order; some allusion was indirectly made to the house-tax.

Mr. Wood continued to say that that was the very argument which had been adduced over and over again; but he contended that they merely had to follow the course which the rates took to see that the income of the Bench was drawn from all classes except some perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 coolies who do not live in houses at all. Everybody who paid rent contributed to the Municipality, and the poor classes contributed in greater proportion than the rest. A great deal had been said regarding authorities, and they had been challenged to produce authorities, but he must really say that the way in which authorities had been used to support this proposition reminded him of those *marionettes* which amused the Parisians two or three years ago. Those admirably contrived little figures were made to go through all the scenes of a drama, whilst the stage manager worked the strings, and they had their parts repeated for them. To use these authorities in the same way came just to the same thing. No doubt political economy was a great and difficult subject, and he knew enough of it to prevent him reading it dogmatically; but the assertion that all writers were in favour of the course proposed, seemed to him so palpably absurd that it was not worth while noticing it. (Hear, hear.) As to the proposition to levy a duty upon the necessaries of life—although Mr. Nowrojee, the mover of the amendment, was not in favour of taxing articles of consumption—it needed no demonstration to show that a tax on articles of consumption, like a capitation tax, was the most unequal tax that could possibly be levied. They had heard the first principle of Adam Smith quoted, which was that all subjects of the state ought to contribute to Government, as much as possible in regard to their respective abilities. Every succeeding writer had adopted this principle and had enforced it; and later writers had come to the conclusion that that portion of income which was necessary for a person's livelihood should not be subject to taxation. He had taken up at random one of the latest works on political economy, that was the little manual by Professor Thorold Rogers, and he would just read the two or three remarks by that writer from the chapter on general taxation. Professor Rogers cited Smith's first axiom on taxation, thus:—

The subjects of a State ought to contribute towards the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the State.

Rogers then amplified the principle, as follows:—

Taxation then, to be equitable, should be determined according to the amount of revenue which each person enjoys. What is that revenue . . . ? A man's revenue is not his capital, but the profit on his capital. His gross wages are not his revenue, for . . . part of the total sum receivable . . . as compensation for those services . . . is paid for maintaining the instrument by which the service is rendered, *i. e.*, the life and health of the agent; part is insurance against risk; part a payment of the nature of a sinking fund, replacing the capital which is invested in the agent, and is gradually being worn out.

That was an instance regarding the necessaries of life—these imposts on the consumption of the labourers which some were so anxious to institute amongst us, and which would be so unequal and so improper. The same writer remarked:—

Of all taxes the worst are those levied on raw materials, *i. e.*, on such goods as are not available for consumption until they have undergone further manifestation, or those goods, the consumption of which is necessary for some industrial process. Thus, for example, a tax levied on raw cotton is of the former kind, a tax levied on coal used for the purpose of putting machinery in motion is of the latter. A similar tax is that levied on food required for the maintenance of productive labour.

This quotation covered the whole ground of principle sought to be transgressed by those who wished to impose town duties, and was so far a sufficient reply to the repeated demand for authorities. But whilst he was referring to authorities, he would just mention one or two which had been made great use of, one from the "Economist" newspaper and one from Mr. Greg. And he thought these two had been confounded together. He did not know, but he quite believed that Mr. Greg was the writer

Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, that transit duties had been swept away; and certainly he (Mr. Taylor) must say he never expected to see an Englishman at this time of day use the liberty of the Press,—and a good deal of its license too—(a laugh) —in advocating the re-imposition of duties of so indefensible a nature. He feared the true character of these hateful duties was but little known or understood by many of those who were so eager for their imposition. For their information he would read a brief description of these duties given by Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1853 in a paper laid before the House of Commons:—

"Not many years since the whole of British India was intersected by subordinate custom-houses, like squares in a chess-board, kept by ill-paid officers, and the general trade had to run the gauntlet of all those lines of custom-houses, paying heavily in the shape of exactions at all of them. The system has been entirely swept away, and so had the system of town duties, which scared away the general trade from the towns, besides subjecting the inhabitants to great annoyance. Instead of an omnipresent custom-house, we now have no custom-house except on the sea and inland frontiers, and instead of a long list of articles, amounting to about 150, liable to duty, the articles liable to duty on the inland frontier have been limited to salt, sugar, and cotton. The effect has been, that the exports and imports of the valley of the Ganges have doubled within the last 20 years. I do not mean that it is entirely owing to that cause, but I conceive that it is mainly owing to the trade of the country having been relieved from the incubus which the former system imposed. In Bombay, where not only the transit and town duties, but the very objectionable and vexatious duty called metarphaj, have been abolished, the export and import and excise duties have shown great elasticity; therefore, one main means which I rely on for increasing the revenue, is to carry out this beneficial system, and to relieve the industry and trade of India from injurious exactions."

This system of taxation, which Sir Charles Trevelyan told the House of Commons more than fifteen years ago had been abolished, not a few were seeking to have reimposed. The description he had read was accurate as to the character and effects of transit duties, and the octroi duties now in existence in the Central and North West Provinces had become to partake so largely of the character of transit duties, that the Government servants in those districts were getting afraid of the results, as the Government of India had given strict orders that nothing in the form of transit duties should be permitted. In some parts of those provinces they were doing what they could to lessen the evils and even to repeal these duties, and he hoped Bombay would never permit them. (Applause.) No one, however, seemed to say much for transit duties, and he would not detain the Bench with further remarks regarding them. (Hear, hear.) But in all discussions, and all the references that had been made of late on the subject he was astonished no one had referred to the debate that took place in the Legislative Council three years ago. Mr. Cassels had charge of the bill, and Mr. White had given notice of some amendments on the schedule having for their object the abolition of some of the town duties. Mr. Cassels was unwell at the time of the debate, but he had written a speech which was read in the Council; and he (Mr. Taylor) wished to read a portion—(oh, oh,)—of that, only hoping that his honourable and learned friend, the chairman, would not be shocked at some of the phrases he would hear. (Cries of "divide, divide.") Mr. Cassels said—

"The only item in which reform is requisite is the town duties, which have been pretty generally condemned by all classes. I myself strongly object to these duties, not altogether on the ground raised by so many, that they considerably enhance the price of food and unduly oppress the poor; but I object to them because they are based on a system which has been repudiated by England, because they require an expensive establishment for their collection, and because they afford scope for greater peculation and zoolum than any other tax. * * * * * * I wish to see these duties abolished, because I object to them as barbarous and irrational in principle"

So much for Mr. Cassels views, and he would now read them a part of what Mr. White said—

Until 1858 there were no such taxes as these in Bombay, or if in earlier times there were such taxes, they had been repealed. The Council would agree with him, that nothing could be more objectionable than these duties. The first and most objectionable tax was the tax on grain. It was perfectly obvious that that tax was indefensible on principle, being a tax on a necessary of life, not a tax on a luxury, but on an article that must be paid for by every body, by the very poorest as well as by the rich. Therefore, though nominally an indirect tax, and, therefore one might think voluntary, yet it was compulsory, for every body had to pay it, or a portion of it, since every body had to eat. Nobody could escape from that tax. And on whom did it fall most heavily? Upon the poorest and most impoverished classes of the community. It was estimated that the tax would amount to six annas and a fraction per head, but that gave a very small indication of the pressure of a tax of the sort upon the poor, because all as the tax might be, when it was levied from the dealer, it would furnish an ample excuse to him for charging double or treble from the people who bought the grain. Again, in the case of firewood, that also was a grave within the class of a necessary of life. No person, however poor, could do without a small portion of firewood every day to cook his meals with. The high price of wood, as well as the high price of grain, had occasioned very severe suffering to the poorer classes. Ghee again ought to be classed as a necessary of life, since there was no person, however poor, who did not in the course of one meal at least a day, use some ghee in cooking his food. Ghee was an article in common use, one of those things the natives could not do without, and with them it took the place that milk and cheese took among the poorer classes at home. One of the other town duties which was proposed to be repealed was that on cows and sheep. These were the materials of meat, and, among other than the Hindoos, meat be looked upon as a necessary of life. And the two tax was most unfair for the Council to exclude from taxation were grain and wood. If the Council though they could exclude the others, so much the better. But really he felt he could not sit in the Council and hear it proposed to him to pass a tax of this sort on necessaries of life without expressing his dissent. A tax on grain and a tax on firewood which must be used by everybody, and which must press upon the poorer classes would enhance the price of provisions A tax on grain was never resorted to, even by the most despotic nations in Europe.

He hoped their chairman would keep in mind Mr. White's remarks with regard to grain, on which he proposed to levy a tax by the bill at present before the Legislative Council. (Hear, hear.) Then Mr. White said—

Taxes should not be raised by illegitimate means, by means of town duties, of license, duties or capitation taxes, all of those objectionable methods of taxation which had long ago ceased in England. The proper source out of which the municipal expenditure should be met was the rent of houses, and the buildings of Bombay, forming an enormous capital, out of which a very large sum could be raised. It was out of the same capital that all rates for county, town and parochial purposes in England came, and there was no reason why they should not be raised from the same source here in India. The Council was aware that in England the taxes amounted to 30, or in some places 40 per cent. on the rental which a may paid, and every body who had lived in England knew that the question which was asked when a house was about to be taken, was not so much what rent there was to pay as what taxes there were to pay? A man might pay £100 a year of rent, and he might have to pay £40 more for taxes. Bombay was very highly favoured as regards taxation, because a great deal of expenditure here was borne by the Government which in England was thrown upon the parishes and towns. He did not need to remind the Council that in Bombay there were no poor rates, which in England constituted a very heavy tax. There was nothing corresponding to a great portion of the country rate, for instance the rate on gaols, and there were no church rates. Was there not ample power given by this Act to the Commissioner to raise any sum equivalent to the deficit which the remission of the taxes he had moved might cause? The Justices now raised a tax of five per cent. on houses and lands, and the bill empowered them to increase the rate to ten per cent. Why then should they not increase it to ten per cent? If the Council repealed the duties as he proposed, they might force the community to increase that house-tax. There was no tax so little objectionable as a house-tax. He (Mr. White) thought five per cent. a houses and lands was a ridiculously small sum to be levied in this town. If he had been asked he should not have hesitated to give the Justices power to increase the tax to 20 per cent.

Mr. Knight—These are not authorities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—I object to this being read, for it refers to one of the errors of 1865. (Applause.)

Mr. Taylor—I beg that you will not interrupt me.

The Chairman—I think Mr. Taylor is in order.

Mr. Dossabhoy—I did not interrupt.

Mr. Taylor—Mr. White's arguments no doubt are very pleasant to the gentlemen opposite, but they are excellent in themselves, and entirely to the point, and I prefer them to any I could give you. (Cries of "divide.") He proceeds to say—

That tax in 1864, without adding one pie to the assessment, would have enabled them to get rid of the abominable duties which were a disgrace to the community. He wished to levy a proper tax in the same way as house-tax, and also of a proper amount, so as to abolish the town duties. It was argued that it should be left to the Justices to abolish these duties, and that they must cease in 1867, but he did not wish to trust to the Justices abolishing these duties, as he was perfectly certain that no abolition would take place, unless the Council abolished them—unless the Council, when the matter had come before them, repealed the taxes, took it entirely out of the power of the Justices to deal with the matter at all, and told the Justices to rely upon what ought to be the great fund for raising money for the municipal purposes of this town, namely, the housetax, which, he again repeated, was the proper tax to levy."

I entirely agree, concluded Mr. Taylor, with these views, they were a prophecy I fear as to the conduct of this Bench, and at the proper time I will only be too happy to vote in accordance with views so sound and so well put.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee rose to reply, when

The Chairman said he did not think Mr. Nowrojee was entitled to reply.

Mr. Nowrojee—Cannot I reply in support of my amendment?

The Chairman said he did not think so, and quoted from the "Hand-book on the Conduct of Public Meetings" as follows:—"The power of speaking a second time in order to reply upon the whole debate is allowed to the Commons by courtesy, and with express leave to a member who has proposed a distinct question; but the permission is not extended to a member who has moved an amendment or an order of the day, as that a bill be read a second time."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali then rose to reply. He said he would now go over the principal arguments of the different speakers—(oh, oh,)—but very shortly. Mr. Nowrojee had said that Mr. Munguldass was obliged to bring in a bill, owing to a deficiency in the municipal income. He thought this was wrong, utterly wrong; the deficiency had been created to meet his Town Dues Bill. The Bench had voted for abolition of license-tax on 19th Sept., while Mr. Munguldass gave notice on 7th Aug. (nearly one and half month previously) to revive the Town Dues Bill. That did not look as if he was acting at the request of the Bench. Then the proposal to reduce the house-rate to 6 per cent. and reduce the municipal income by another Rs. 1,32,000, looked like an attempt to force on the Town Dues Bill the more. He thought these gentlemen would *over-shoot* their mark. There would be great danger of their not receiving the support of higher authorities, and if this danger was realised then the financial situation of the Municipality might be easily imagined. A great deal has been said about the smallness of the proposed tax on cotton. Small wrongs were nevertheless wrongs, and any levy of transit duty, however small, would be unfair. The proposed duty will be for service performed. If any question of service was brought forward, it must be admitted that the service must be reciprocal. Bombay certainly did service to cotton, but cotton also did service to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Then, the question was, which performed the greater service to the other? Cotton paid for its ware-houses, its screws, its carts, its esplanade fee, &c., &c.; it did not certainly pay for the policemen, as pointed out by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and that was a very great item indeed against cotton! But see what service cotton had done and was doing to Bombay. Let somebody turn up the rent rolls of Bombay in 1846, and see the total quantity of cotton which went forward from the island to Europe. The trade was at its minimum, yet only 97,000 bales were shipped for Europe in that year, and the value of house property and rents were at the minimum also. Gentlemen might remember rents on Malabar Hill and in the Fort in 1846, and compare them with what they were to-day, and then they would have a proper idea of what service cotton had done to this little island. He must also briefly reply to the observations made on Monday regarding a tax on glass. It had been attempted to be made out that in recommending such a tax, he was inconsistent in opposing Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Town Dues Bill. Now, it should be remembered, that Mr. Munguldass' bill contemplated obtaining money for municipal purposes in two distinct ways—one by a tax on commodities simply passing through the city, which was transit duties—(hear, hear)—indefensible in every form; the other, a tax on articles consumed in Bombay, which was not so indefensible, because it would be paid by the people of Bombay for their own municipal expenditure, and it would not like transit duties be paying for their expenses from other peoples' pockets. (Cries of "divide, divide.")

Mr. Sorabjee was proceeding, but as it was now 6 o'clock the meeting was impatient and the speaker was interrupted by loud cries of "divide, divide." He said he would promise not to detain them more than ten minutes, if they would allow him that time, but the cries of "divide" were continued, and Mr. Sorabjee resumed his seat.

The Chairman—Have you finished, Mr. Sorabjee?

Mr. Sorabjee—Well, sir, I have a great deal to say, but I would not be more than ten minutes. (Cries of "divide, divide.)" Mr. Sorabjee said that as the meeting was impatient for the division he would sit down. (Applause.)

The Chairman then requested strangers to withdraw, and the Justices divided, the result being that the amendment was carried by 63 votes against 29. The statement of the numbers was received with loud applause.

The meeting was then adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 2 o'clock, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1869 will come on for consideration.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, October* 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh Mr E. R. Thornhill, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 10th October.

The designation of the Inspector of Jails in the Central Provinces will henceforth be Inspector General of Jails in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, R.E., Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe.

Leave of absence for one month has been gra ted to Lieutenant John H.E. Rickets, R.E., Assistant surveyor 2nd Grade, Great Trizonometrical survey of India, with effect from the 15th Oct. preparatory to his obtaining leave to England on medical certificate.

The reverend James Williams Adams and the Reverend Maurice William Hime have been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment. Mr. Adams' appointment has effect from the 21st October.

Leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs has been granted to the Reverend W. H. Gale, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the 16th of August last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. L. Tottenham, attached to the 38th Native Infantry, to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund, with effect from the date on which his services may be required for this duty.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Messrs J. H. Bandur and J. F. W. Niebuhr as Consuls for the North German Confederation at Bassein and Rangoon respectively.

The following appointments in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary arrangement:—

Mr. L. Rickets, 1st Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore, and Registrar General of Assurances in Mysore and Coorg, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore Territories—during the absence of Majore T. M. McIntchin, on sick leave to England.

Captain C. A Benson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as 1st Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore vice Mr. Ricketts.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following arrangement, with reference to the revised scale of salaries sanctioned for the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the Financial resolution No. 2817 the 15th May 1868:—

To be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on Rs. 500 per mensem.

Mr. J. H. Burns.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, on Rs. 400 per mensem

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee (Officiating Assistant Commissioner)

Mr. Bapoojee Rungnath.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Class, on Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. Dinshajee Sorabjee.

Mr. Atmaram Bhiccajee.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th Class, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. Sreekishen Nurhur.

Mr. Ramsavuck.

The services of Dr. George King, M.B., in medical charge of the Political Agency at Gondhpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Resident in Nipal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 24th of December next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 41st The Gwalior Regiment of Native Infantry, and Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 13th March 1867, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No 631 of the 7th October 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Lieutenant Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of surgeon J. McDonald, of the Madras Medical Establishment, in medical charge of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry Grenadiers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of second Captain R. O'Connor of the Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Henry Salt, of the Royal Artillery, Commandment, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for two years certificate, for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1858.

Lieutenant Alexander Baber Douglas of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Augustus Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having been recommended for leave of absence on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Major Richard Jenkins, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command and Squandron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Frank Edward Johnstone, of the General List, Infantry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant William Duncan Macturk, of the late 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Reeves Funbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Ruggles, Cadre of the late 1st Native Infantry, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) G. L. Keir, Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 9th October 1868, in the room of Major A. S. Priestley, Staff Corps, deceased.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) C. L. B Constable, Cadre of the late 12th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 21st October 1868, in the room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. Baily, retired.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates pecified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 29th September 1863, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Francis Wellie Charles Metcalfe and MacGregor —2th October, 1858

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1069 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon John Charles Morice—8th Oct. 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Edmondstone Charles, M.D., —2nd Oct. 1868.

Major Albert Gahagan, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for 2 years, under Rule XIV. of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. F. E. S Neill, Royal Artillery, Madras, is appointed to the Public Works Department as 2nd Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

The following Civil Engineers under government with the Secretary of state for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta are posted as follows, and will be placed on the Establishments of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade with effect from the date on which they may join their respective appointments:—

Mr. E. Moore, North-Western Provinces.
Mr. D. G. Ottle Punjab.
Mr. A. R. Becher, Punjab.
Mr. J. E. Robertson, Bengal.
Mr. R. N. Uniake, Bengal.
Mr. W. P. Lynam, Mysore.
Mr. H. Graves, Mysore.
Mr. G. H Haly Mysore.
Mr. J. T. Brown, British Burmah.
Mr. H. Gibbons, British Burmah.

Captain A. M. Brandreth, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Captain C. B. Robanson, 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Oudh to the North-Western Provinces.

Major J. F. Tennant, R.E., on a special duty, will, on the completion of his present employment, resume his duties in the Public Works Department as a 1st Grade Executive Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Johnson, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to the 4th Division Central Provinces, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the 12th October.

The leave of absence granted in Notification No. 23, dated 26th August last, to Mr. A. G. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division Central Provinces, Revenue Survey, is cancelled, and Mr. Coxen is allowed two months and fifteen days' leave of absence from the 3rd instant, under Financial Department Order No. 128, dated 18th January 1866.

Mr. Arthur Lane to be Sub-Assistant, Revenue Surveyor of the 4th Grade, from the 14th October.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO and Son.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the rank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
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4	do.	1/11 1/4	"
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No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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Do.	6	do. 4
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Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

STILL HOCK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nessuely No. 1, a very delicate and agreeable Wine.....	22 0	25 0

A fresh consignment on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Port	Rs. 30 per Dozen.
" Sherry.....	" 30 "
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien ..	" 13 " "
" St. Estephe	" 17 " "
" Do. in Wood	" 200 per Barrel.
" Brandy	" 16 per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

JAMAICA RUM,

Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The no plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANATH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had house by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivall d in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. Largeenhousses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. " do.
Oatmeal, " Tins.
Split Peas, " Barrels,
Suet, " Casks.
Dessicated Milk " Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1863.

TANKARDS AND BEER MUGS,
Open or covered, with glass or solid Bottome.

IN BEST WHITE METAL;
from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6.

SILVER PLATED
by the
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel;
Plain richly Chased, or Engraved;
from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 33.

FORT, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October.....Rs.	3 4
Madras Army List, ditto.	5 0
Bengal Army List, ditto.	6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½ and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered ..Rs.	1	8
October Hart's Quarterly Ditto. ditto.	8	0
October Quarterly Navy List. Ditto.	2	4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.
In Bombay, Rs 1¼, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

THE
TRAVELLER'S COMPANION,
OR
"SINE QUA NON," TOURIST'S CASE,
contains in a space of
9 by 6 by 2½ inches
Blotting Book, Button Hook, Comb, Corkscrew, Envelopes, Hair Brush, Inkstand, Note Paper, Penknife, Piercer, Pair Razors, Scissors, Shaving Brush, Soap Case, Tooth Brusher.

THIS CAPITAL COMPANION,
commodious, compact, complete, comprehends in a small compass the
COMBINED CONVENIENCES OF
DESK AND DRESSING CASE.

	Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
Turkey Morocco or { With double }	45 0	50 0
Real Russia ..... { action lock }		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horse Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Slips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be sold on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th November 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE &c. &c. &c.

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